NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVENTISMENTS reased voory day; inductions as a set of in the Wisking Miskald, Faring Herald, and in the Cally on the King Edition, the call of the Cally of the King Cally of the Cally of

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway - LECTURE ON HORSE

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.-BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Terror of the Road-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- THE LAUF CR

LAURA FRENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway. NEW BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery, O'PLANGAN AND

THEATRE PRANCAIS, 585 Broadway .- LA FIANGENA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, Day and Evening Magic Well-Smiles and Trans-Living Confective, &c. BRYANTS MINSPRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 473 Broad

HOOLET & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, NIBIO'S Saloan roady ay. - Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Busilesques, &c. Broadway. - ETHIOFIAN I GANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway.—Songs,

METROPOLITAN HALL, Jersey City .-- Wood's Min-

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, January 19, 1861.

The News.

The steamship Asia, from Inverpool 5th and Queenstown 6th inst., arrived at Quarantine last evening, but owing to the quantity of ice in the bay she did not come up. Her advices have, however, been anticipated by the Teutonia.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were unusually important. In the Senate a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the Crittenden adjustment was laid on the table, was reconsidered, all the republicans voting against. A motion was then made to insert Mr. Bigler's plan, providing for submitting the question of amending the con-stitution to the people on the 12th of next month, and it was made the special order for Monday. There are indications that lead to the belief that this will pass. The remainder of the session was devoted to the bill for the admission of Kansas It will probably pass to-day.

In the House the debate on the crisis was continued, and concluded by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio.

Our accounts from South Carolina are rather more pacific than usual, owing, as it is said, to the pressure excited at Washington by the seces sionists there. Colonel Hayne has not yet pre sented his propositions to the President. He awaits further instructions from his government Governor Pickens has concluded to allow Major Anderson to obtain such supplies as he may re quire from Charleston, and his mail communica tions are again open.

The New York Democratic State Committee, in view of the alarming condition of the country, have issued a call for an election of four delegates in each Assembly district, to hold a State Convention at Albany on the 31st of January.

The Georgia State Convention yesterday adopted a resolution declaring-first, that it is the duty of Georgia to secede from the Union; and second, g a committee to prepare an ord of secession. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 165 to 130.

The Virginia House of Delegates yesterday passed a bill appropriating one million of dollars for the defence of the State; also a bill authorizing an issue of treasury notes to that amount, bearing six per cent interest.

The conservative citizens of Rome, N. Y., on Thursday evening resolved not to permit the band of abolitionists which has been roaming about the western part of the State to indulge in their antics and accordingly took possession of the place of meeting, and prevented all speaking. This is another indication of the reaction in public senti-

The Senate yesterday, after an exciting discus sion in executive session of four hours deration, confirmed the appointment of Mr. Holt, as Secre-

tary of War, by a vote of 38 to 13. We publish to-day an interesting batch of official papers, consisting of reports of the Congressional Committees of Thirteen and Thirty-three, relating to the troublous state of the country, as well as the reports on the same subject presented to the New York State Legislature. The documents are published in regular order, and will fully repay

Additional and interesting particular, relative to the steps taken by the United States Grand Jury in regard to cases of alleged treason in this city. will be found in another column.

We must again refer our readers to our des patches and reports for the news from the State capital. Both branches of the Legislature have adjourned till Monday.

The steamship Marion, Captain Adkins, arrived yesterday morning from Charleston, had on board. as passengers, three laborers from fort Sumter and twenty-three free colored persons. As to the condition of the parties in fort Sumter, we learn that they are in good spirits, number seventy-five men rank and file, and twenty-five laborers, have plenty of provisions and water, and a scarcity only of fresh provisions and market truck, which, however, they are now at liberty to procure from Charleston as formerly.

The Bowery murder case was under investigation before Coroner Schirmer yesterday afternoon. A large number of witnesses were examined, with the hope of clearing up the mystery which surrounds the affair, but unfortunately nothing was elicited beyond tracing the movements of the deceased up to within a few minutes of his death. The examination will be resumed again on Thurs-

day next.

The Police Commissioners yesterday held a seeret meeting, and dismissed Sergeant Weed, of the Fourteenth precinct, for being engaged in other business; and also dismissed Captain Curry of the Pifth precinct. Sergeant Jeremiah Polity of the Fourteenth ward, was appointed captain and detailed to fill the vacancy in the Fifth pro cinct. Several other appointments were made mostly patrolmen.

The revolution going on in New Granada, under The direction and leadership of Gen. Mosquera, is supposed au fond to be a movement secretly supported by the Panama Railroad Company. In caof his success, the company feels assured that it will make favorable terms with him for the con linuance of its charter, as he is a very liberal man and a warm friend of American interests.

The court martial of Colonel Corcoran was continued yesterday at the Division Armory. Nothing of importance transpired except the admission of

Colonel Corcoran that he had not promulgated the orders to his regiment for the parade on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' reception.

About ten thousand persons entered the Central Park yesterday, more than a half of whom visited the pond. The ice was in excellent conditien, and, having been cleaned of the snow which fell yesterday, will, if a slight frost should set in, be to-day better still. A carling party were present in the morning on the pond.

There was rather more inquiry yesterday for cotton, both from the trade and for export. The sales embraced about 1,500 baies, and rumors were afloat of 5,000 bales having been sold which we could not trace. The market closed on the basis of about 123;c. for middling uplands, though some brokers called it a trifle under this figure. There continued to be a good deal of anxiety to receive later news due by the Asia. Flour was telerably active, but without change of moment in prices for State and Western grades. Southern brands were in good demand, and prices for mixed to good grades were firmer Wheat was heavy and dulf. The sales were moderate and common qualities were easier. Prime lots of white were but little dealt in. Corn was in fair demand and tolerably active, with sales of Western mixed, in store, at 70c., do delivered at 71c. and round vallow at 73c. 74c. Pork was firm and in better request, with sales of new mess at \$17 50 a \$17 62%, and new prime at \$13 121/4 a \$13 25. Sugars were steady, with sales of about 700 hhdz. Coffee was steady, with moderate sales. Freights continued tolerably active and firm, chiefly within the previous day's range of quotations

Necessity of an Appeal to the People-The Approaching Elections in the New England States.

It has become manifest to every thinking mind that no remedy whatever can be applied to the political disease under which the Union is now laboring, excepting by the people of the United States themselves. The vast masses of our population, both North and South, are unquestionably conservative. Five-sixths of those who are entitled to vote deplore the agitation by which the popular surface is tossed to and tro, and condemn the demagogues who have brought us to the present stage of a deplorable national crisis. Public feeling demands the overthrow, once and forever, of sectional tyranny, from whatever quarter it may be arrogated. Massachusetts and South Carolina are probably the only two States which love trouble and discord for their own sakes, and are prepared to push intolerance to the extreme of civil war and an annihilation of the prosperity of a republican confederation which is the admiration and example of the universe. If, then, the voice of the intelligence, worth, integrity and wealth of the majorities in the remainder of the States can make themselves heard, an unequivocal cry will re-echo from New York to Louisiana, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, in favor of the preservation of the Union, at whatever sacrifice of mere party and platform interest. The conviction has slowly and painfully

forced itself upon the conservative masses that Congress can and will do nothing. In this most trying period of our history both the Senate and House of Representatives have shown themselves to be anything rather than popular representatives. They are utterly lost and stupified in the midst of a revolutionary period which they have neither the knowledge to comprehend, the sagacity to control, nor the uprightness and independence to encounter.. A background of incapacity, stupidity, imbecility, gross ignorance and habitual venality only presents in stronger relief such weakness cowardice and malice as have but one or two parallels in the history of constitutional governments. The discretion, judgment and pariotism are now needed of statesmen like Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson. We behold in their place a desolate blank in every noble quality, at the very source whence sound and healthy legislation should proceed. Incumbents of office at Washington from the South live in deadly fear of incurring unpopularity among the populace of their own districts or State. Representatives from the the shackles of local, clergy-beridden dominion, or else are actuated by the treasonable motive of hastening the country into bloodshed, in order to complete the anarchy towards which they have so largely contributed. The broad, conciliatory views of inter-State policy, which must be developed to heal the present and avert the impending evils that menace us, are as few and far between as oases in the de-

Mr. Buchanan has done all that was in his power to pour oil upon the troubled waters Surrounded by difficulties and advised by false friends, he has given wise recommendations, adopted energetic measures, and been true to the position he so worthily fills. But the days of his administration are numbered. He no longer holds patronage to bestow, favors to refuse, or the rod of fear with which to compel the reticent. The most disinterested know that his tenure of office can last but a few weeks longer, and that, with the best intentions, he can make no effectual impression for good. So far he has averted evil. By his foresight and forbearance he has kept back fratricidal hands ready to imbrue themselves in blood, and posterity will owe him a debt of gratitude great for this negative merit, which is of itself unspeakable. He can do no more. He will deliver his sacred charge unsullied to his successor, maintaining until the last moment the rights of the federal government under the constitution, but abstaining from those overt acts which, though permitted by the law, would

be unqualifiedly inexpedient and unwise. Meanwhile the waves of excitement are daily rising higher and higher. Insurrection is passing, in some States at the South, out of the hands of the thinking, sober minded class, who only seek for the recovery of those pristine rights which have been wrested from them by fanaticism, into the power of a rude, unruly, uncontrollable, irresponsible mob, having nothing to lose and everything to gain by disorder and civil conflict. The man who might with one word have created for himself an eternal niche in the pantheon of patriots, and at the same time have quelled instantaneously the din and clamor which have obtained such hideous supremacy everywhere—the President elect has chosen the part of utter silence. The little that has transpired respecting his intentions, from the mouths of his advisers, is lukewarm, unsatisfactory and wholly inadequate to the exigencies of the moment. His reputed mouthpiece, Mr. William H. Seward. has contented himself with the exhibition of a cunning piece of fantastic political patchwork. made up of samples to please every taste, and colors to attract every eye, but inconsistent and impracticable as a means of satisfying the craving demands of the country for such concessions to the South and such amendments to the constitution as shall result in immediate

There is, therefore, no reliance to be placed upon the present Congress; no hope of adequate

good to be found in either the present or the incoming administration; nor do we see any signs of action on the part of the separa'e States which strike us as cheering. Unless the people begin to act for themselves, throwing off old alliances and bygone distinctions of party, all is lost. Neither is there time to be thrown away. Elections for State officers and for members of Congress will be shortly held in three of the New England States-in New Hampshire on the 12th day of March, in Connecticut on the 1st day of April, and on the 3d of April in Rhode Island. Since the 6th of November last an immense reaction has taken place east of the Connecticut river in favor of conservative legislation, and such compromises, under the form of amendments to the constitution, as the slaveholding States demand. Let the South. on the one hand, have patience; and, on the other, let the issue be fairly put in the elections to be held in the three States above named: Shall the Union be preserved, or shall it be disintegrated, with every probability of civil war?" If patriotic Northern citizens will turn their eyes exclusively to the importance of placing this question fairly and in all its bearings before the people, we have confident hopes that an appeal to them would not be made in vain, even in New England.

What do the South ask for? They require no more than was guaranteed to them by the common law of the country at the time the constitution was framed. Slaveholders of Massachusetts and South Carolina visited each other reciprocally in 1787, carrying with them their bend property, and knowing that it would be respected. Special local legislation has since destroyed this right. The South do not seek for its entire recovery, but that, when necessity shall require a short sojourn at the North of its citizens, they may not be robbed of what they own. Until within fifty years the Territories, like the States, were included under a common slave code. No individual action of Northern States can infringe upon that code constitutionally, and it is proper that attempts to do so should be restrained, and that the Southerner, like the emigrant from the North, should be permitted to carry his possessions, of whatever kind, into that portion of the national domain which equally belongs to all. These pointsand that there should be that perfect tolerance of slavery, as a social institution, which is readily granted by sect towards sect in the world of religious freedom-are all that it is necessary for the people of the North to guarantee to their brethren south of the Potomac to secure endless tranquillity and the dissipation of every cloud that hangs over the horizon.

Let the intelligent, conservative populations of the North bestir themselves while there is yet hope. If the issue we have suggested is put before the masses they will at any rate be compelled to meet it. Upon them will rest the responsibility of deciding whether the country is to be preserved or destroyed; whether the halcyon days of the past shall return, or whether commerce, manufactures, trade, agriculture, capital and the value of real estate and securities shall be buried in one common ruin. The South can afford to remain quiet until they shall have become witnesses of the last effort that is being made by their friends here. If it succeeds the cause of rejaicing will be common, and their patience will be rewarded. If it fails there will still be abundant time to put on the habiliments of mourning for the leath of the greatest nation of modern times.

THE RECENT TRIP OF THE BROOKLYN .- The Norfolk and other papers are endeavoring to represent the return of the United States steamer Brooklyn to that port command, because the Star of the West w fired into by the batteries of Morris Island. This only shows that they do not know what they are talking about, because it is as clear as the sun at noonday that the mission of the Brooklyn was not to Charleston at all, but to intercept the Star of the West, and countermand her orders to land troops at Fort Sumter. Arriving off Charleston, and learning from a little schooner, which proved to be a kind of spy craft, that the Star of the West had already arrived there, bad been fired upon and returned to New York with the troops, the commander of the Brooklyn, having nothing further to do. at once put about and returned to Norfolk. This is the simple story of the Brooklyn's cruise. She was not despatched on a mission of coercion, but the very contrary. Having no business at Charleston, nor any orders to proceed thither, she of course returned to her original station.

A PATRIOTIC PLAGIARIST.-Mr. Seward has received a great many compliments for the comprehensive philosophy of the ideas in his recent speech, and the literary ability which raises the whole production far above the ordinary level of Congressional addresses of the present day. It seems, however, according to Mr. Seward's friend of other days, but opponent at present, Deacon Aminidab Sleek, of the Journal of Commerce, that the Senator has pilfered extensively from the papers of Alexander Hamilton and John Jay, which appeared in that famous publication, the Federalist. Mr. Sleek gives extracts sufficient to prove his point, and that Mr. Seward stands detected of wholesale plagiarism. It is nevertheless true that Mr. Seward could not have stolen from better sources. The ideas of Jay, Hamilton, Jefferson, and the founders of this government generally, are very much better than Mr. Seward's new fangled notions about the "higher law" and the irrepressible conflict," or Mr. Sumner's "sa. cred animosity," or Helper's "Impending Criis." We trust that Mr. Seward will continue to plagiarise. If he will take the trouble to read the speeches of Sir Robert Peel on the Catholic question, Pitt and Colonel Barre on the American war, the debates upon the Missouri Compromise of 1820, the Force bill of 1832, the opinions of Webster and Clay on the compro mise measures of 1850, and will put the idea of those great statesmen into practical form to meet the present crisis, he can bring the country through all its perils without the aid of General Sandford or the Chevalier Webb, and stand forward as the most beneficent, philanthropic and patriotic plagiarist on record. Let Mr. Seward go ahead. He is on the right track, even if he does not meet with the approbation of Mr. Sleek.

CURIOUS FRATURES OF THE SECESSION MOVE. MENT .- Among some of the curious features of the secession movement is the agreement on the part of South Carolina to continue to use the postal service of the federal government for its

own special accommodation, while that State is seizing the Post Office, forts, arsenals and Custom House, the property of that government. Mississippi, too, it appears from her sccession ordinance, is going to avail herself of the Post Office privileges of the country from which she declares herself cut off. For several days past we have been receiving our remittances from South Carolina, and the other seceded States, in postage stamps. The ordinary mode of remitting by draft having become a difficult of late, our neighboring "foreign" States are using the stamps of the national government as a medium. The mail of one day recently brought us nearly a hundred dollars worth of postage stamps. The secessionists have in fact converted our office into an extensive picture gallery of the patriots of the early days of the republic, containing multitudinous duplicates of the heads of Franklin and Washington.

The Crists Committees of Congress and

Their Labors-No Compromise. We publish this morning a heavy budget of interesting matter bearing upon the crisis, embracing the records of the labors and the reports of the Senate Committee of Thirteen, and the House Committee of Thirty-three, at Washington, and the report of the Senate Committee at Albany, "to which was referred so much of the message of his Excellency the Governor as relates to our national difficulties," all of which we submit to the careful

consideration of our readers. The journal of the United States Senate committee, we apprehend, furnishes a conclusive exposition of "the true intent and meaning" of Mr. Seward's late remarkably amiable and conciliatory speech. He was one of this Senate Committee of Thirteen, and particlpated, at least to the extent of a yea or nay, in its proceedings. The Crittenden compromisewhich is considered by conservative Southern men the least that will be acceptable even to the border slave States-was the first thing tried in committee; and how stands Mr. Seward upon the record? Upon the first proposition. re-establishing the Missouri Compromise line, the committee was thus divided:-

YEAS-Messrs. Bigler of Pa., Crittenden of Ky., Douglas of Ill., Hunter of Va., Powell of Ky., and Rice of Minn.—6. All democrats except Crittenden, old line

NAVS—Mersers. Collamer of Vermont, Davis of Mississispi, Declittle of Wisconsin, Grimes of Iowa, Seward of New York, Toombs of Georgia, and Wade of

All republicans but two. Davis and Toombs.

non-compromising secessionists. This, so far as Mr. Seward is concerned, is a specimen vote. The second proposition of Mr. Crittenden, denying to Congress the power to interfere with slavery in those places over which the federal government has exclusive jurisdiction; his third proposition, denying to Congress the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia while slavery shall cou-Inue to exist in Maryland and Virginia, or either of those States; his fourth proposition, declaring that Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves by land or water from one State to another, or to a Territory in which slaves are permitted by law to be held; and his fifth proposition, for indemnity to the owners for fugitive slaves rescued by mobs, or smuggled off by underground railroad agents in the free States, were all equally unacceptable to Mr. Seward. Against every one of these propositions in their order, and even against recommending a repeal of the anti-Fugitive Slave law Personal Liberty bills

of the Northern States, his vote will be found recorded. It is thus made manifest that Mr. Seward as the authorized oracle of the President from Charleston harbor as a backing elect and the republican party, is opposed down and ignoble retreat of the officer in at this time to any concessions whatsoever to the "slave power." We now per ceive very clearly that the only point in his late speech of any practical value is his declaration that "when these eccentric secession and disunion movements shall have subsided and calmness shall have resumed its wonted sway over the public mind, say one, two or three years hence, then, and not till then," will he be ready to vote for a convention of all the States, to inquire what amendments, if any, it may be deemed expedient to make to the federal constitution. This late speech of his has been aptly described as a Blondin tight-rope performance. Upon a slender cord. Mr. Seward. with his balancing pole, has crossed the deep chasm which now divides the South from th North; but his bridge is useless, for it is utterly impracticable to the undisciplined feet of ordinary mortals.

Mr. Senator Hale, in his speech on the subject at the opening of the present session of Congress, declared that secession is revolution and civil war; Mr. Senator Wade, of Ohio, next in order, declares that, as a republican, he has no compromises to make : Mr. Seward, the appointed Premier of the new administration says the same thing in words and in acts; and f anything more is wanted to show that the republican party have shut the door against any compromise, we submit the vote in the Senate yesterday on the motion to take up the Crittenden propositions. It will thus be seen that the republican Senators were a unit against the motion. They all appear to share in the opinion of Mr. Seward, that it is too soon for compromises; or in the opinion of Mr. Lincoln, that it is too late; or in the judgment of Horace Greeley, that the republican party have effected a settlement of the slavery question,

and are "not to be bullied" out of their victory. The House Committee of Thirty-three, one from each State, from the secession of two or three members, proceeded to business in a broken condition. At the conclusion of their protracted and fruitless labors, they came into the House in three or four detachments, each with its report. That of Mr. Corwin, the chairman, considerably diluted, embodies the compromise scheme of Mr. Crittenden. The report of Messrs. Tappan and Washburne delares in favor of the constitution as it is, and urges the enforcement of the laws. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, (son of John Quincy Adams, and political representative of his father,) was disposed, at first, to make some conessions of principle to appease the South; but the members from that section in the committee having refused their support to a resolution declaring "a peaceable acquiescence" in Mr. Lincoln's election, the duty of every good citizen, Mr. Adams takes back his proffered clive branch, and has no compromises whatever to propose.

Thus, in both houses of Congress, all efforts at a compromise have fallen to The republican party has the ground. no compromises to make. They intend. first, to see "whether we have a government or

not;" and then, one, two, or three years hence, they may, perhaps, listen to reasonable Southern complaints. The term of this Congress expires on the 4th March. On or before that day it is feared that two-thirds, if not all, the Southern States will be out of the Union. To meet this condition of things Mr. Lincoln will enter upon his administration without a Congress to assist him. His first necessity will probably be an extra session. His call, if made, will not be answered by the second States; but there will be a quorum for business without them. The only Northern States, we believe, which have not elected their members for the next House are New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, which elect in March and April. And in these elections we again urge another effort for a compromise by all Union men opposed to the do-nothing bet enforce-the-laws policy of the republicans.

Failing in everything else, perhaps even New England may be made the turning point for the restoration of the Union. We turn from Springfield and from Washington, from New York and Pennsylvania, to New England. Subsisting upon the profits of the Union, perhaps New England, at the eleventh hour, may save the Union. If not, then her people, and all the North, will be reduced to the single alternative of a peaceful recognition of a Southern confederacy or a wasting civil war.

The Danger of Improper Leadership in Revolutionary Times.

Peculators, speculators-all who have delinquencies to cover up or projects of plunder to hide-avail themselves of revolutionary periods to consummate the iniquitous machinations by which they would prey upon the public. Foremost among the agitators in France, in 1789, 1830, and 1848, were political fishermen, who east their nets into the troubled sea of national excitement, hoping to gather in a rich harvest of pecuniary gain. The middle-age republics of Italy, rich in science, civilization and the most acute subtleties of diplomacy, were the perpetual victims of individual avarice and the ambition of inferior minds, who succeeded in obtaining an usurious mortgage upon the future, for some supposititious present advantage. The careful reader of the history of England. during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. is dismayed by the reflection that every noble and liberty loving aspiration was long buried under ashes of greed, extertion and selfishness, masked by the most specious forms of patriotism. The most hideous feature of the revolutions which, within three years, have given unity to Italy, is the fraud, bribery and corruption that have closely dogged the footsteps of Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel, and encrusted the noblest efforts of patriots with the sordid covetousness which has disgraced the recent allotments of administrative patronage in Naples and Sicily. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that, in the stand which has been taken by the Southern slaveholding States against the aggression of fanaticism at the North, corruption and villany should have cloaked themselves with the mantle of constitutional right, and the grossest transgressions against decency and honesty, have endeavored to screen themselves behind the fervor of popular excitement.

The peremptory demands which have been made by the South, within the last few weeks. for either the peaceful possession of those constitutional rights which were guaranteed to it by the constitution, or liberty to withdraw from the Union, have found a response in the heart of every right minded citizen, on both sides of the Potomac. The claim of the slaveholder to a restoration of all the privileges which he enjoyed under the common law of the United States in 1787; to security of transit with his property through every part of the confederation; to equality in the Territories; to immuniwith regard to a purely social institution, has been met by a cordial re-echo in every generous mind throughout the land. Neither has sympathy been withheld from Alabama, Florida, South Carolina and Mississippi while seceding from the Union; and even the freazied aggressions into which an unthinking populace has been led astray, during a season of unwonted excitement, have been borne with patience, and looked upon as the natural consequence of a great national crisis. But it is sad to see that the most rotten elements in the whole South are seeking for notice and consideration, and aspiring to positions of importance, in the new State fabric which the slaveholding portion of the confederation is building up. Individuals like Cobb, Floyd, Thompson and Thomas-all of them fugitives from an administration to which they had proved unfaithful, and tainted by either political or pecuniary profligacytake advantage of the disturbed state of the times upon which the country has fallen, and strive to obtain credit as patriots, and sympathy as martyrs, for corruption which has but few parallels in the history of the United States.

"Scoundrels become patriots to conceal their

rascalities." It is beginning to be surmised that if the peculations, robberies and jobbings of the Treasury Department, within the past four years, could be fairly got at, millions upon millions would be found to have been lost through this channel alone. The eight or nine hundred thousand dollars stolen by a middleman, would then appear but a drop in the bucket. The auspices under which, recently, a check for sixty thousand dollars was signed, which turns out to be a swindle, are the same that have existed during the entire term of Mr. Buchanan's administration. and which have reduced national securities so low that money can only be procured by government at an interest of twelve per cent. Floyd's Fort Snelling, Willett's Point, New Bedford, and lastly his State bond operations. are known to the whole financial world. He has retired from Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet covered with obloquy. The position of ex-Secretary Thompson is, politically, scarcely better. The country is devoutly thankful that, in the hands of such men, the treasury was not depleted of hundreds of millions. instead of the sum it can so easily afford to lose. Had principals instead of go-betweens transacted the public business, there is no calculating how great the loss to the nation might have been. Under such circumstances. the leadership of Cobb, Thomas, Floyd and Thompson can lend no credit to Southern cause. They have returned to their native States, boasting of long continued treachery to the nation, violation of the trusts they held, and faithfulness at the expense of truth, justice and honor, to the section of country to which they belong. It is to be sincerely hoped that the upright, high minded chamber, in which were two martie sarcophagi. people of the South will take them at their on each of which rested a slab, the one to the

word, and give the to understand that those who are not to be tru sted everywhere are to be trusted newhere.

The Southern movemen should continue to be, as in the main it bas t een, a noble, generous and high minded one. 1's should be entrusted neither to the hard, unthi, aking guidance of a mob, who would plunge the country into civil war, nor be placed under the seperintendence of distinguished rogues, traiters and timeservers. Those who have merited disgrace on account of past unfaithfulness, should not be confided in when they levich fervid, interested protestations of zeal in behalf of slaveholding liberty and prosperity. Immorality and violence react, sooner or later, upon themselves. They instantly discredit the cause, however good in itself, that accepts their aid. The people of the Southern States hold the future destinies of the country in their own hands if they will only use with sagacity, prudence, wisdom and patriotism the advantages they unquestionably possess. It cannot be doubted that the vast majority of the people of the South, like those of the North, are sincerely attached to the Union, and desire to maintain is perpetuity, provided it can be done with a proper regard to their own constitutional rights. It has become equally evident that, in the recent language of Mr. Seward, "Whatever sacrifices, private or public, shall be needful for the Union, they will be made" by the Northern States. A dawn of hope has therefore arisen in the political horizon which should not be dispelled; but, in order that "tempestaous passions" may no longer be appealed to for the vilest and most selfish of purposes, it is indispensable that no influence or authority should be granted to men who do not deserve it: but that the intelligent, upright portion of the Southern communities should retain the balance of power within their own control.

The Visit of the Prince of Wales to the Tomb of Washington, and the Cambridge Prize Poem.

It was a beautiful, a touching, aye, even a ablime incident, that visit on the 5th of October of the great-grandson of George the Third and heir to the throne of England to the resting place of Washington. The memory of the mmortal name that makes hallowed the ground of Mount Vernon leat a feeling interest to the occasion on which that stately group stood uncovered and in reverence at the tomb of the mighty dead. It was a friendly meeting of the we great nations of the earth-the two great sections of the one illustrious race.

The young Prince had stood on spots made famous by glorious deeds-on the fields of Naseby and Barnet and Waterloo; but he never before stood on a spot to him so eminently, elequently abounding in suggestiveness, or one more calculated to awaken a train of varied reflections. Before him lay the ashes of the man whom his great-grandfather had proclaimed "a rebel," but who won for his brow a wreath that a century has only budded and brightened, and of whose sepulchre it is truly

Whose visage mild bespeke his nobler mind; There rests the soldier who his sword ne'er drew There rests the soldier who his sword ne'er drew Bet in a righteous cause, to freedom true; There rests the hero, who ne'er fought for fame, Yet gained more glory than a Caesar's name; There rests the statesman, who, davoid of art, Gave soundest counsel from an upright heart. And. oh! Columbia, by thy sons caressed, There rests the Fataer of the realms he blessed, Who no wish felt to make his mighty praise, Like other chiefs, the means himself to raise; But, when retiring, breathed in pure renown, And felt a grandour that dissward a crown. Our remarks are called forth by the auspi-

cious circumstance of Prince Albert, who is

Chancellor of that ancient seat of learning,

the University of Cambridge, having in that capacity selected as the subject of the annual prize poem shortly to be competed for by the undergraduates-"The Prince of Wales at the Tomb of Washington." A more graceful compliment to the United States than is here conveyed by the father of the heir apparent could not have been chosen. It shows that the royal family and people of England look back with feelings of pleasure upon that memorable event in the New World tour of his Royal Highness, and it must be extremely gratifying to ourselves to know that the youth and intellect of our mother country are making it a labor of love to honor and emblazon it in song. And it is to be hoped that under the auspices of Alma Mater something will be produced worthy of a theme so richly teeming with the poetry of tradition and the gems of history, and allowing such limitless scope for the glowing pictures of poetical genius. Even the minor incidents which attended the visit are in themselves capable of being treated with rare effect. All the associations of that historical excursion are of the most happy character. The weather was deliciously warm and sunny, and the mirth and gayety of the distinguished party harmonized well with the rosy and resplendent beauty of the day. The Potomac shone like a mirror in its picturesque and wooded framework, as the steamer that bore them onward ploughed her watery way. while the flags of nations fluttered gayly from her rigging, and strains of exquisite melody evoked by the band on deck bore her company and added a new charm to the delightful voyage, during which the Prince beguiled a few moments by taking his place at the wheel and steering. This last is a picture in itself. Who ever thought, in the time of George the Third, that some day his descendant, the heir

versal that they can nowhere be resisted? The soft rays of the autumn sun, playing with golden light upon the foliage of the venerable trees 'which cast a sacred shade around the silent grave, and the impressive tones of the dirge "Trovatore," performed by the band, enhanced the solemn and unique beauty of the scene. That party of travellers stood like brothers at the tomb of him whose name is a brilliant history, forgetting all things but the grandeur of his fame. It was a noble, a graceful, a royal tribute to the free, and long will the people of the United States remember that visit to Mount Vernon. All present felt that they were standing on ground consecrated by the love and admiration of thirty millions of freemen, and the admirers of true greatness and nobility throughout the world. Around them was the deep wooded dell, in which ancient oaks spread their knotted arms over luxuriant shrubbery, extending to the water's side, while before them was the mausoleum-an arched vault surrounded by a brick wall, with a pointed arch and, double gates of iron railings, opening into the outer

to the British throne, would be found steering

a United States steamer, with the President of

the republic on board, towards the tomb of

Washington, at which he was about to pay

homage and respect to valor, to wisdom, to

goodness, which appeal to sympathies so uni-